

GOLD MINES FOUND IN EGYPT.

DISCOVERIES MADE BY AGENTS OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

Prospects That the Mining Carried On Centuries Ago May Be Resumed—An Engineer's Explorations in the Land of the Pharaohs—Coal Found, Too.

To the people of the Western world, Egypt is famous chiefly for mummies, obelisks, crocodiles and deserts. That the land of the Sphinxes was ever in much repute as a centre of mineral wealth will be news to most folks outside the charmed circle of the archaeologists.

The fact is, however, if we accept the statements of those who ought to know, that there was once a time, when mining was an important industry in Egypt. It is known that there were many, and there are very good reasons for believing that deposits of coal were found and coal mines were at work in Egypt in the early morning of the world's history.

Of the coal mines not much has yet been learned, but it is known that the gold mines were rich enough to produce a gold which Egypt could use, with enough left over to supply all the royal kingdoms of Western Asia. The facts about the mineral wealth of the land of the Nile have been only recently made known through the publication of the reports of the engineers sent out by companies of British capitalists to explore the ruins of the ancient mines and to prospect for new veins of gold.

Of course, the archaeologists have known of the ruins of the mines for some time, but their knowledge, for many reasons or other, was not put to practical use. It was only in the present prospecting to spread the news. From these reports it is quite possible to conclude that, before long, there may be a rush to the gold fields of Egypt, as there was to those of California and Colorado and South Africa.

To be sure, no striking specimens of the pay ore have yet been found, but the reports of the engineers have been encouraging enough to lead the capitalists who sent them to London to direct that the work be continued. Among the corporations organized for the purpose of finding out something about the gold deposits in Egypt is the Victoria Investment Corporation of London.

This company was organized for the purpose, not only of locating new mines, but also of searching out the ruins of the old ones. It was formed in London, and has been working for some time in the times of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. The first expedition sent out by the company in 1900 was in charge of Charles A. Alford, said to be one of the best-known mining engineers in England.

The story of the discoveries made by Mr. Alford and his associates was told by him not long ago in a paper read before the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in London. At the request of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, Mr. Alford made an abstract of the paper and this abstract was published in the journal a few days ago. Among other things Mr. Alford says:

"Prof. A. H. Sayce, the well-known Egyptologist, is of the opinion that the eastern Desert, between the Nile and the Red Sea, supplied gold, not only to Egypt, but to Assyria, Babylon, Persia and the other countries of Western Asia. The ancient records, as now interpreted, indicate that mining was carried on as early as 2,500 B. C., and there was still some mining done as late as the time of the Ptolemies.

"To the eastward of the belt of cultivation along the Nile is a sandy waste, part of which can be seen from the whole country, but in no way represents the whole country between the Nile and the Red Sea. At Kenah, in latitude 26 degrees north, the sandy zone, which forms the true desert, is but twenty miles wide, while in the latitude of Assuan it is fully 150.

"To the east of this, and bordering the coast of the Red Sea, is a chain of lofty and rugged mountains, fifty miles wide, several of whose peaks attain an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea. The general altitude of the divide of the watershed is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. It is this belt of country that forms the mining district.

"The crystalline rocks, which constitute the mountain districts to the east, are of the oldest geological series met with in Egypt. The larger mountain masses are usually formed of a hornblende granite, with pink orthoclase, which gives the whole a striking red appearance when seen from a distance.

"Surrounding these, in the lower ranges, and covering very extensive areas, is a rather fine-grained gray granite, passing in places into gneiss, and the general result of the divide of the watershed is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. It is this belt of country that forms the mining district.

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CAMEL CARRIAGE OF ANY MATERIAL WILL COST ABOUT TWO CENTS PER MILE PER LOAD OF 300 TO 400 POUNDS, AND CAMELS ARE READILY OBTAINABLE. THE MINES ON THE COAST WOULD HAVE A GREAT ADVANTAGE IN BEING SUPPLIED BY SEA FROM SUZ.

"Skilled miners would have to be brought from Europe, and for these I should estimate a monthly salary of £100, which is much more suitable to the country in every respect than British workmen. Native blacksmiths and carpenters of fair ability can be got in the country at wages varying from 10 to 15 pence (50 to 75 cents) per day. In the initiatory prospecting work, wages have generally been supplemented by ration of food and lentils.

After stating that many sites of the ancient mines were discovered in the mountainous districts formed by the crystalline rocks, and adding that statements of a brief description of the sites, Mr. Alford gets down to the results thus far achieved. He says:

"So far the results obtained have been highly satisfactory, particularly at Um Rus, on the western coast of the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of Suze. The exploration of one of the ancient mines here was begun in December, 1900.

"The mine is about four miles from the Red Sea, where there is a good natural harbor. The mine is worked by a moderate-sized vessel can anchor and lie in perfect safety. At this point, over an area of about three miles, occur a large number of small, shallow, but numerous, veins of gray granite much intersected by dikes of greenstone, porphyry and felsite.

Nearly all of these veins have been more or less worked in ancient times, and some of them to very considerable depths. In the Wady Imbarak, south of the mine, are the ruins of a large ancient mine, and remains of huts are scattered all over the neighborhood.

"The country is very rough and mountainous, and intersected by numerous wadis, which, when the heavy rainstorms break in the mountains, bring down large volumes of water. Across one of the smaller wadis a dam is now being constructed to conserve a supply of water for the mine.

"A shaft is now down on the vein at this point for 150 feet, and the rock is bottomed the old workings. Several crosscuts are also being driven with a view of getting under other ancient workings, which also show specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been obtained.

"The veins outcrop along the face of the cliff above the wady, and dip at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal. Their thickness varies generally from about one foot to three feet, but in places they are much larger, and there is a constant, and white to gray in color, in places carrying a little pyrites, but neither at Um Rus or any other place in the district has anything else been found in it.

In conclusion Mr. Alford states that experience has shown that the natives take very little interest in the work, when treated judiciously and with no violence, are tractable and willing. He says there has never been any lack of water, and that the climate is very healthy. Indeed, there has been too much of it.

He finds that the most serious question connected with mining in Egypt at present is the lack of fuel. He suggests a possible solution for coal, petroleum; but he thinks that Indian coal might be brought down the Red Sea and sold at such a price as to be profitable.

"While there are many difficulties," says Mr. Alford finally, "in the way of Egyptian mining, there are many advantages. The climate is healthy, the water is abundant, and the country is fertile. The discovery of the mines is a great step towards the development of the country.

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CURES FOR WOULD-BE SLEUTHS.

POLICE REMEDIES FOR YOUTHS WITH THE DETECTIVE FEVER.

A Young Man From Poughkeepsie Treated by Kid Miller, Bunco Expert—A Surly and Amazed—One Amateur Who Made a Strike—Fewer of Them Nowadays.

"I don't believe the kids of this day are afflicted with such an ache to become sleuths as the youngsters of a few years ago," says the chief of the detective force. "I can remember when every moon-faced boy that you'd butt into in the course of a day's prowling hankered to hit up with the 'Bist' and 'Eureka' tribe of Hawkeas, just as, thirty or forty years ago, we elderly codgers lost our beauty sleep dreaming of the way when we'd get to be end men in minstrel shows.

"We used to cure up a lot of 'em down at headquarters. Quite a number of these young shiners were of well-to-do families. There were a lot of ways of changing these young fellows' minds. We always took 'em seriously when they showed up and gave them immediate jobs of what we called try-out work.

"One of them slid along one afternoon in the early '80s who had more real money on his person than seemed necessary or right to any of the headquarters gang. There was a head of \$1,000 in his roll. It seemed a sin and a shame.

"He was from Poughkeepsie and his mamma's sunshine right. His 'detective' badge was of gold, and he had it made to order at a jeweller's.

"He wanted to be put on, on probation, he said; he knew that there were a few minor little tricks in the detective business with which he probably wasn't properly familiar, and so he about a week.

"We'd been tipped off on this one. 'There's an angel child,' the Poughkeepsie police chief wrote, in effect, 'just starting in your direction. He's got a whole customer's shop with him and a wad of money that's something scandalous. He belongs to good people here and they are sad over his determination to become a crook.' So the official instructions were issued.

"It wasn't right or regular, of course, but one of the headquarters men ceremoniously introduced the Poughkeepsie pet to Kid Miller, New York's premier bunco man of that day, as the official instructor. He was a real bunco man, and he was a real bunco man.

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HER HOME WAS AT A LITTLE PLACE AWAY AT THE OTHER END OF LONG ISLAND.

Pensions has reported favorably a bill granting pension of \$25 a month to Hiram Cronk of Dun Brook, this county, the last surviving soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Cronk was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, and if he lives he will observe his 103d birthday on April 9. He is still in good health, except for partial deafness.

SURVIVOR OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Hiram Cronk of Onondaga County Will Be 103 Years Old on April 9 Next.

UTICA, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Pensions has reported favorably a bill granting pension of \$25 a month to Hiram Cronk of Dun Brook, this county, the last surviving soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Cronk was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, and if he lives he will observe his 103d birthday on April 9. He is still in good health, except for partial deafness.

When Mr. Cronk was only 10 years old, the family moved to the town of Western, N. Y., and the elder Cronk began to work on a farm in the wilderness. When he was old enough to enter the army and he was ordered to go to Capt. Davis, in command at Sackett's Harbor. He made the trip overland and spent three months in the fort, now Madison Barracks. Mr. Cronk was in several skirmishes against the British, and acquitted himself well. He has received a pension of \$25 a month.

Mr. Cronk comes from Holland Dutch stock. In 1857 he purchased 150 acres of land in Western, and on this farm he has made his home. A daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Rowley, is caring for him in his old age. His wife died in 1855. He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, which meets annually in New York. At these annual gatherings a resolution of sympathy is adopted and sent to Mr. Cronk.

LOTTERY MEN INDICTED. Federal Grand Jury Acts Against Four Rich Men—Property Seized.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 8.—Several weeks ago United States Court forces in this city raided a building believed to be used by the Monterey Mexican Lottery as a distributing centre for the United States and abroad. Tickets, envelopes, drawing sheets and other literature and printing plates fell into the hands of the Government agents.

Recently the Federal Grand Jury at Dallas indicted Col. J. A. Robertson of San Antonio, Tex., and his son, J. A. Robertson, Jr., and two other wealthy men of the Southwest, who formerly lived in Des Moines, Ia., and later in New York city. Indictments were also returned against R. B. Hatch, a millionaire club man and patron of athletics, who has a fine home near Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. Robertson was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States of money. He was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States of money. He was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States of money.

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JOHN A. LOGAN'S CONVERSION.

A NEW CHAPTER ADDED TO HIS WAR RECORD.

Another Version of How His Patriotism Was Fired by the Battle of Bull Run—Before That He Opposed Lincoln and Had Southern Sympathies.

The attitude of Gen. John A. Logan in the exciting days immediately following the first election of Lincoln and the outbreak of the Civil War has been the subject of a good deal of discussion, to which a writer for the *Illinois State Register* of Springfield, Ill., has just contributed an interesting chapter.

According to "Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography," Gen. Logan was from the first an ardent supporter of Lincoln and the Union. It says:

"On the first intimation of coming trouble from the South he [Logan] declared that in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln he would shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated."

Further on the encyclopedia says: "In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress called by President Lincoln he [Logan] left his seat in Congress to go to the front, and he was there when the Union was in the hands of the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Col. Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run."

With these statements the writer in the *Illinois State Register* takes issue. Describing himself as a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Logan he avers that Logan did not sympathize with Lincoln at the time he was not favorable to the cause of the Union when the war began.

He further says that while Logan's patriotism was fired by the battle of Bull Run, the story that he left his seat in Congress to go to the front, and he was there when the Union was in the hands of the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Col. Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run is erroneous.

The history of Gen. John A. Logan is a family one, and the object of the writer is to correct that history with no intent or aim to pluck from the brow of one of our countrymen a single laurel to which he is entitled or to wrong his memory in the slightest degree. But the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as the oath goes, is this:

"John A. Logan was not favorable to the Union side when the war of the rebellion commenced, and he was not only so but he himself was a great wrong."

On the contrary, John A. Logan denounced the war as a damned abolition party, and he was not only so but he himself was a great wrong."

He was so enraged at Douglas he would not go to the Democratic party, although Douglas was in Springfield, although Douglas had been arrested and are to be prosecuted in the United States Court for the Federal laws. Bruce was arrested at his home in Dallas, but furnished \$2,000 bail and was released.

Col. R. E. Goddell of Denver, Col., improvised a camp by taking shavings of oats from a field near by, upon which the party slept that night.

The party consisted of Col. Richardson, Col. John A. McClelland, Congressman from Springfield, John A. Logan, the Hon. Burt Cook, and R. E. Goddell. The party were soundly sleeping in their sheets when the sound of a cannon was heard and Gen. McClelland exclaimed: "My God, boys, it is the beginning of the tug-of-war! Get up and let us hurry to the front."

They were without their breakfast and were as hungry as bears, but still anxious to see the fight. They pushed along until they began to meet stragglers coming toward them, running at their head, and then they were met by three men carrying muskets.

John A. Logan jumped toward them and asked: "What is the matter? Where and what are you running for?"

One of the men replied: "There's a hell of a battle and the rebels are giving us hell and we are trying to get out of their reach."

John A. Logan then grabbed one of the muskets and exclaimed: "There is but one side to take in this fight and I am going to take the Union side."

With that his friends cleared him, for he was not finding fault with the war and saying sharp things against the leaders of his own party for helping Lincoln and his party. McClelland at once said: "He has been converted, and congratulated him on his change of front."

And this, according to the writer in the *Illinois State Register*, is the true history of how John A. Logan, for once and for all, threw aside his Southern sympathies and enlisted, heart and soul, in the Union cause, which he more splendidly recorded as a brave and loyal soldier.

DECEASED TO HER DEATH. Body of a Murdered Young Woman Found in a Vacant House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The body of a young woman in an advanced stage of decomposition was found to-day in an empty house on Devisadero street. From the circumstances the police believe that the woman was murdered. About five weeks ago, C. E. Hawkins rented a house at 1000 S. G. street, and the body was found in the house.

When the month expired the rent was unpaid and the agent sent a notice to the owner. The body was found in the house.

MAX JOSEPH'S HEARD OF?

Not 100 Miles From New York, Says Inspector McLaughlin.

The search for Max Josephs, the Brooklyn lawyer, who has been missing since Jan. 25, is still active. It is said that trace of Mr. Josephs has been discovered since the evening he called at the hotel in Mount Vernon, to which place he had gone, it is supposed, to see an Italian client. The theory advanced by some members of the missing man's family, that he might have been kidnapped and held for ransom, is no longer entertained by the detectives.

Another theory, that he became dazed and is staying somewhere in ignorance of his own identity, has now been suggested. Last night Police Inspector McLaughlin had a conference at the Smith Street Headquarters with a relative of the missing man, and from subsequent movements at Headquarters it was surmised that some clue had been obtained. Inspector McLaughlin, while not admitting that such was the case, remarked:

"Mr. Josephs is not a hundred miles away from New York. He is somewhere in the vicinity of New York. He is somewhere in the vicinity of New York. He is somewhere in the vicinity of New York."

At the home of Mrs. Josephs, 359 Fourth street, it was said last night that the disappearance of her husband was still involved in complete mystery.

HAD TO TELL OF MARRIAGE. Miss Sieger's Secret Leaked Out When Her Former Fiance Wedded.

The marriage of Miss Christine S. Sieger, the daughter of Charles Sieger, of 1020 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, to Dec. 29, 1901, was kept secret until yesterday. Among many of the young woman's friends it was believed that she was engaged to James Harry Mason of 38 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. About a week after Miss Sieger's marriage the wedding of Mason to Miss Elizabeth Norman, who lived at 38 Lefferts place, was announced. The wedding was performed at the residence of the bride, and the wedding was performed at the residence of the bride.

Inquiries at the Sieger residence became so annoying that the Sieger family yesterday decided to announce Miss Sieger's marriage. The announcement was made by the Sieger family, and the announcement was made by the Sieger family.

CARRIER PIGEON'S LONG FLIGHT. It Bore a Message Purporting to Come From Leipzig, Germany.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Chief Mailing Clerk George Barnes noticed a carrier pigeon on a roof adjacent to the Post Office yesterday afternoon. The bird had nearly perished from buffeting the storm, and it was so hungry that it ate from his hand. It then fluttered westward, alighting on a window sill of the Holly shop, where it fell into the care of Foreman W. Herbert Harrington, who is a pigeon fancier. The pigeon had a message on its back, and the message was a message from Leipzig, Germany.

The bird is a blue-barred carrier, and on its leg was a metallic tag, "E. 588." Mr. Harrington kept the bird in his loft until this afternoon, when it started rapidly southwest.

TRUCK DRIVER KILLED BY CAB. Glentekamp Was Chasing His Runaway Horses When He Was Run Over.

Richard Glentekamp, a truck driver, was knocked down in front of Pier 21, North River, yesterday by a cab driven by Michael Foley and received a fractured skull, broken ribs and internal injuries, from which he died half an hour later in the Hudson street hospital below zero.

Glentekamp's horses took fright and ran up West street. He ran from the pier and was about to go home when the cab, which was going east, ran over him and knocked him down. Foley drove on. Central Office Detectives Reagan and Schirman were passing and they chased the cab driver as far as Christopher street, where they stopped.

Glentekamp was 46 years old, married, and lived at 634 Bleeker street, Jersey City. Foley was arrested on a charge of homicide.

CARROLL TAKES A REST. He Sails Away for a Three Weeks' Cruise in the West Indies.

John F. Carroll, Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, sailed yesterday, aboard the Hamburg-American cruising yacht, *Prinzessin Victoria Luise*, for a three-weeks vacation in the West Indies. He said he had been somewhat tired, and he was going to rest. Only his family saw him off. Mr. Carroll has been working very hard for four years and intends to rest for a little while.

Fire Scores Madison Avenue Boarders. A defective flue was the cause of a fire which started early yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the boarding house at 144 Madison avenue, and caused a small panic among the boarders. The firemen got at the blaze by climbing to the roof of the building. S. Jarvis's house at 142 and soon put it out.

Ban Placed on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." NASHVILLE, Feb. 8.—The "Uncle Tom's Cabin Company" played this afternoon and to-night to empty benches in the (Clarksville) Opera House. The people of that town were up in arms, and they refused to patronize the company. The company had been playing in the town for some time, and they had been playing in the town for some time.

The weather. The center of the northern high pressure was over North and South Dakota and Montana yesterday. The area has expanded considerably since Friday and yesterday it covered all the country of the Rocky mountains, except the extreme northeast. The pressure was low over the extreme Northwest and also in New England and in the St. Lawrence valley. The lowest barometric reading in the latter district being 29.08 in.

Zero weather extended from Montana southward to central Illinois. The lowest temperature reported was at a point near the town of William, W. Va. Cold weather has been felt from the Ohio valley southward to Alabama and on the Atlantic coast; also in the West and Northwest.

Snow has fallen in the New England States and Lake regions and at points in the West and Northwest. There was rain on the Pacific Coast and in Texas.

In this city the day was fair and colder; wind brisk westerly; average humidity, 66 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 3 A. M., 30.27; at 3 P. M., 30.20